(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2798.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1800.

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NEW-YORK, August 18.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The following important articles are received by the brig Amazon, 35 days from St. Sebastians, and the ship Liberty, capt. Woodham, 36 days from Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN passenger in the brig Amazon, which arrived here yesterday from St. Sebastians, has favoured us with a file of Paris papers up to the 12th Messidor (July 1st).—Four days before this gentlemen left St. Sebastians, he received two letters from Bourdeaux, dated the first of July, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris, to the following purport:

"*That a suspension of the negotiation between our commissioners and those of France had actually taken place —in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, or make one similar to it.*"

The papers we have received by this gentleman contain the latest news that has been received from Europe. They announce the arrival of Buonaparte at Paris, after completely reconquering Italy. They announce the surrender of Genoa to the French again on the 24th June; the restitution of the cannon, ammunition and vessels taken by the English, and their departure from the port. These papers also recite another bloody battle in Egypt, in which Kleber entirely destroyed the Turkish army. A great victory obtained on the Rhine by the French. The articles of armistice between Melas and Buonaparte—and a variety of other important intelligence which we shall continue to detail.

TRANSLATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

We have at last received the details of the unfortunate affair of the grand vizier. The instructions of vice-admiral Keith, although they thwarted the execution of the convention did not entirely put a stop to further negotiation. The commander in chief of the Turks, and general Kleber appeared to agree, and in the expectation that the court of London would adopt its first determination, they had already concerted some provisional measures, but a difficulty occurred which put a stop to their advancements. The grand vizier, already master of Jalaba, Catieba, Belbeis and Damietta, part of the Delta and of High Egypt, which had been evacuated in consequence of the convention, demanded also the possession of the fort of Cairo. General Kleber, unwilling to surrender the only fortified place he held besides Alexandria, determined on renewing hostilities; he signified his intention to the grand vizier, and to his army by the following letter:

H. Q. Cairo, 27 Ventose (March 17.)

Kleber, commander in chief, to the army.

Soldiers,

Here follows the letter directed to me, by the commander in chief of the British fleet in the Mediterranean:

"*On board his Britannic majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, January 8, 1800.*

SIR,

"I give you notice that I have received his majesty's positive orders not to consent to any capitulation with the army you command in Egypt and Syria, unless they lay down their arms, surrender as prisoners of war, and abandon all the shipping and warlike stores in the city of Alexandria to the allied powers. That in case of a capitulation I shall not permit any troops to return to France previous to their being exchanged. I also think it equally necessary to inform you that all vessels having French troops on board and sailing from this country with passports signed by others than those who have the right to grant them, shall be obliged by the officers of the ships, under my command, to remain at Alexandria. Finally, that the vessels which shall be met with returning to Europe with passports granted in consequence of a particular capitulation with one of the allied powers, shall be detained as prizes, and all on board considered as prisoners of war.

(Signed) KEITH."

Soldiers, we shall answer such insolence by victories —prepare for battle.

(Signed) KLEBER.

The general of division, chief of the staff.

(Signed) DAMAS.

On the 20th March, at day break, the republican troops commenced a cannonade against the advanced posts of the Turks at Matueria (two leagues from Cairo) at eight o'clock the grand vizier appeared with his army, and occupied the ground between the villages of El Hanea and Matueria. The French army, 15,000 men strong, including the cavalry and dromedaries, was posted in two lines extending within half a league of Boulac, having its right covered by a wood of date trees. The Turkish cavalry first made some partial attacks, but with no effect. The Janissaries opposed to the French left wing, advanced with considerable bravery, but being soon out of ammunition, and badly supported by their artillery, they were forced to fall back. Towards noon the whole republican line advanced with a terrible fire of artillery and small arms. This rough attack spread confusion and disorder among the Turks, and 40,000 men fled in every direction. The grand vizier not having it in his power to stop them, he retired to his camp, but was soon obliged to abandon it, the French having advanced in two oblique lines to cut off his retreat. The rout became general, 19 pieces of cannon and a part of the camp fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss was very trivial—That of the Turks amounts to 8000 killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. At the commencement of the action, Nazouf Pacha and Murad Bey, passed by the rear of the republicans with a few thousand men, and penetrated by Boulac to Cairo, where they massacred some Frenchmen, and the Grecians and Copts. They would not have maintained themselves in that place, if Kleber, willing to save it, had not been satisfied with surrounding it. We have reason to believe that new negotiations will revive the convention, as we are assured England has ratified it.

FRANCFORT, June 22.

We are officially authorised to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the orders of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collecting on the Inn; and that 40,000 men of Hungarian cavalry now assembled near Presburg, will advance to support that army.

June 25.

Extract of a private letter.

"One of the numerous German gazettes assures us that the archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the emperor his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to reassume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the prince received a deputation from the states of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily an augmentation of twenty thousand recruits completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German Journalist, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the states of Bohemia; and has replied to the emperor, that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontroled direction of the military operations; and that the Aulic council of war shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

"The whole of the Prussian army of observation destined to make the neutrality of Upper Germany respected, which is posted between the Weser and the Rhine, is in complete motion for the last 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishoprick of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the elector of Hanover, and within the neighbourhood of Bremen and Oldenburg, where they are at this moment encamped.

"All the French prisoners of war taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighbourhood of Manheim and Francfort, that the exchange may be more easily executed."

LONDON, June 28.

We stated in a second edition of the courier yesterday, that government had received a complete confirmation of the last news from Italy. We have this morning received by express, Paris papers to the 26th instant. They contain the important and ample details of the battles in Italy, the convention for an armistice, together with an account of a victory gained by the French in Suabia over general Kray. The following are the details:

BATTLE of MARINGO.

Bulletin form the army of reserve.

Torre de Garafola, June 15.

After the battle of Montebello, the army put itself in motion to pass the Scrivia. The advanced guard, commanded by general Gardanne, on the 13th encountered the enemy, who defended the approaches of the Bormida, and the three bridges which they had made near Alessandria, defeated them and took two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners.

The division of general Chabran arrived at the same time along the Po, opposite Valence, to prevent the enemy from passing that river. Thus Melas found himself surrounded between the Bormida and the Po. The only retreat from Genoa, which remained to him after the battle of Montebello, was intercepted. The enemy still appeared to have no plan, or at least a very uncertain one, from its movements.

The 14th at day break, the enemy passed the Bormida on three bridges: resolved to cut their way through, they debouched in force, surprised our advanced guard, and began, with great vivacity the battle of Maringo, which finally decided the fate of Italy and the Austrian army. Four times during the battle we were repulsed, and as often we advanced. More than 60 pieces of cannon, on different points, and at different hours were taken and retaken on both sides. There were more than 12 charges of cavalry, and with various successes. It was three hours after mid-day; 10,000 infantry flanked our right in the grand plain of St. Julien. They were supported by a line of cavalry, and a great quantity of artillery. The grenadiers of the guard were placed like a redoubt of granite in the centre of that immense plain. Nothing could overthrow it. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, every thing was directed against that battalion, but in vain. It was then really seen what a handful of men of spirit could effect. By this obstinate resistance, the left of the enemy was checked and our right supported until the arrival of general Monnier, who carried the village of Castel Ceriolo at the point of the bayonet: the enemy's cavalry then made a rapid movement on our right which was already shaken. This movement precipitated its retreat. The enemy advanced upon our whole line, discharging canister shot from more than an hundred pieces of cannon. The roads were covered with fugatives, wounded and routed. The battle seemed lost. We permitted the enemy to advance within musket shot of the village of St. Julien, where the division of Desaix was in order for battle, with eight pieces of light artillery in front, and two battalions in close order on the wing. All the fugitives rallied behind it. Already had the enemy committed faults, which presaged the catastrophe. They extended their wings too much.

The presence of the first consul, re-animated the troops. "Children (says he to them) do you remember that it is my custom to sleep on the field of battle?" amidst shouts of "Live the republic," "Live the first consul." General Desaix charged with quick march by the centre. In an instant the enemy were defeated. General Kellerman, who, with his brigade of heavy cavalry, had the whole day covered the retreat of our left, made a charge with such vigour, and so apropos, that 6000 grenadiers, and general Zach, the chief of the staff, were made prisoners, and several of the enemy's generals killed. The whole army followed this movement. The right of the enemy was cut off, consternation and terror spread through their ranks.

The Austrian cavalry advanced to the centre, to cover the retreat. The chief of brigade Baffieres at the head of the casses-cols, and grenadiers of the guards, made a charge with such activity and courage, that he pierced the line of the enemy's cavalry, and by it completed the entire rout of the army.

We have taken 15 stand of colours, 40 pieces of cannon, and made from 6 to 8000 prisoners. More than 6000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle.

The 9th light horse have merited the title of the *incomparable*. The heavy cavalry and the 8th dragoons have covered themselves with glory.

Our loss is also considerable. We had 600 men killed and 1500 wounded, and 900 taken prisoners. General Champeaux, Mainoni and Boudet, are wounded. The general in chief Berthier had his cloathes pierced like a sieve with balls. Several of his aid-de-camps were dismounted. But a loss sincerely felt by the army, and which will also be severely felt by the whole republic closes our joy. Desaix was struck by a ball at the commencement of the charge by his division.—He died of the wound. He had only time to say to young Lebrun, who was with him, "Go tell the first consul that I die with regret at not having done enough to live in posterity."

In the course of his life Desaix had four horses killed under him, and received three wounds. He had joined head quarters only three days before. He burned for the engagement, and said twice or thrice to his aid-de-camps, in the course of the evening, "It is a long time since I fought in Europe, the bullets no longer know us." When the news was brought of the death of Desaix to the first consul, in the midst of a most furious fire, the following words were all that escaped from him:—"Why is it not permitted me to weep?" His body has been conveyed to Milan, there to be embalmed.

July 5.

A bulletin, we understand, has been received in town which mentions the return of the chief consul to Paris. The bulletin contains no account of the

answer of the Auſtrian cabinet. No Paris papers have arrived.

A detachment of the royal artillery marched into Deal yeſterday, and were immediately embarked on board tranſports in the Downs. A conſiderable body of troops is, it is ſaid, to be embarked to-day at Portſmouth.

Diſpatches were received this morning from Sir Sidney Smith.

A meſſenger was ſent off this day to the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Naples.

The courier who arrived yeſterday brought with him overland diſpatches from the different preſidencies in India. The marquis of Welleſly's letters are dated from Calcutta, the 7th of March. Every thing is quiet in India. A negotiation was in great forwardneſs with the nabob of Oude, for his highneſs to relinquiſh the management of his affairs, and to retire on a penſion from the Eaſt-India company.

Vizier Ally, who was privy to the aſſaſſination of Mr. Cherry, and other of the company's ſervants, about two years ago, has been brought down to Calcutta, and is confined as a cloſe priſoner in fort William.

The letter from Mr. Tooke, the company's agent at Conſtantinople, mentions the report of ſome advantages gained by the Turks over the French in Egypt.

One hundred and twenty paſſports have this week been made out at the alien-office, for French emigrants to return to France.

A private letter from the Hague, dated 24th ultimo, mentions that numbers of Frenchmen arrive there daily from England, on their way to Paris, their names having been eraſed from the emigrant liſt.

PARIS, June 24.

Paris was illuminated yeſterday evening. It was the firſt ſpontaneous illumination that has taken place for theſe laſt nine years. Gaiety was general; the labourers quitted their work, every thing had the air of a feſte. The counſellors of ſtate haſtened to addreſs the firſt conſul the expreſſions of thoſe ſentiments which they partook in common with all France, and together with the ambaſſadors and the miniſters, went to pay their reſpects to Madame Buonaparte. Eugene Beauharnais, her ſon, is one of thoſe brave men who ſignalized himſelf in the affair of the 25th, and a letter of Buonaparte bears teſtimony to his valour. She held in her hand a letter of general Berthier, containing a ſprig of laurel taken from a crown which ſurmounted one of the colours taken from the enemy; "Preſerve this laurel religiouſly (writes Berthier), it coſt us very dear." It is worthy of obſervation by thoſe who reflect upon the inſtability of human events, that probably the guns at the tower of London will announce the taking of Genoa, at the very moment the guns of the Thuilleries are announcing the recapture of that place.

If we may credit letters from Francfort, the inhabitants of Vienna, already very much diſcontented with the defeats of field-marſhal Kray, openly broke out into murmurs, when they learned that Buonaparte had paſſed the Alps without oppoſition, and after having rendered himſelf maſter of Milan, menaced all Italy. The populace, mingling their cries with the complaints of the people, advanced even under the walls of the Imperial palace, to re-demand the archduke, "whoſe diſgrace," as they ſaid, "was the ſource of all the diſaſters."

June 30.

Poſtcript, 10 *o'clock at night.*

Important news has been received this evening from the Rhine. The Auſtrians have evacuated the environs of Ulm—they have even left but a ſmall garriſon in the town. We are maſters of the poſitions that command it. We have taken Nording.

ARMY of the RHINE.

Telegraphic diſpatches from Huningen, June 23, eighth year of the French republic, one and indiviſible, at night.

Moreau, general in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the miniſter of war.

The right wing of the army has forced the paſſage of the Danube, on Blinſheim, and Dillingen. The enemy oppoſed a lively reſiſtance, but were defeated by our troops, who took 14 pieces of cannon, and four ſtand of colours. Three thouſand men beſides were made priſoners.

BERLIN, June 17.

Extract of a private letter.

Count de Luzi ſet off on the 14th June as Pruſſian envoy extraordinary to the court of Peterſburg.

Mehemed-Effendi-Bey-Effendi, charge d'affairs of the Ottoman Porte, to the court of Pruſſia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is aſſerted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of Engliſh merchandiſe into Ruſſia; that he is putting himſelf in a formidable ſtate of defence by ſea; and that a confederacy is ſaid to be forming among the northern powers, to repreſs the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the Britiſh.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 20.

OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

[*From the New York Gazette of yeſterday.*]

"In our Gazette of yeſterday we mentioned the arrival in the Sound, of the ſhip Columbus, from Rochelle. Yeſterday the Columbus arrived at this port, and the diſpatches were immediately put in the poſt-office, and will be forwarded this morning to the office of the ſecretary of ſtate. A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Columbus informs us, that theſe diſpatches were brought down to Rochelle by the ſecretary of the American legation, and were dated the laſt of May."

And the following is from the New-York Mercantile Advertiſer, of the ſame date:

"Captain Gardiner, who arrived here on Saturday, in the ſhip Columbus, from Rochelle, informs, that at the time he left Paris, which was about the 12th June, the negotiations between our commiſſioners and thoſe of the French republic were going on, but were ſomewhat retarded in their progreſs by the indiſpoſition of Joſeph Buonaparte, one of the commiſſion.—What may have occurred ſince that time, we pretend not to ſay: but we are ſtrongly inclined to diſcredit the report by way of St. Sebaſtians, that the negotiations were ſuſpended."

PATHETIC.

The following incident requires not the aid of the pencil to awaken every feeling congenial to humanity, nor, in exciting our tendereſt ſympathy for the unhappy ſufferers, can it fail to rouſe the keeneſt indignation againſt the authors of ſuch inhuman wrongs.

Two veſſels, belonging to citizens of the United States, concerned in the infamous trafic of human fleſh on the coaſt of Africa, have been lately captured and ſent into this port by the Ganges ſloop of war.

Taken at different times, they arrived ſeparately at the quarantine ſtation, the one having on board one hundred and eighteen, and the other ſixteen unhappy victims.

With a view to their health and convenience it was deemed proper to land and encamp theſe unfortunate people. Scarce had this benevolent meaſure been effected, and the miſerable Africans mingled with their fellow ſufferers when a *huſband* and *wife!* who had been torn from their home and happineſs, and hurried on board ſeparate veſſels by their brutal oppreſſors, met and recognized each other. Loſt, for a moment, in an extacy of ſurpriſe, they exhibited a ſcene of tenderneſs, which would have ſoftened even the ſavage hearts of thoſe who had occaſioned their ſeparation. But the meeting was more than the unhappy female could ſupport; her frame, ſhaken by the influence of her affections, yielded to the ſhock, and ſhe was prematurely a mother!

Let the monſters who encourage and who practice this horrid trafic, reflect on the vengeance of an offended God. An appeal to their conjugal or their parental feelings was a loſt hope, and a mockery of humanity.

To conſole the feelings of our readers, we can aſſure them that the beneficence of the Abolition Society, and the general ſympathy of our citizens, have greatly alleviated the ſufferings of theſe much injured people; and we are happy in knowing that the unfortunate woman is recovering.

Auguſt 21.

Trade interdicted with Baltimore, as well as Norfolk.

Health-office, 8th mo. 21, 1800.

Whereas the Board of Health have received information that a contageous diſeaſe, dangerous to the community, now exiſts in Norfolk, Virginia; and alſo the city of Baltimore being, as is repreſented to us, equally fickly—

Whereupon, Reſolved, with the aſſent and approbation of the mayor, that all veſſels from thence bound to the port of Philadelphia, bring to at the lazeretto, to receive a viſit from the reſident phyſician, and there wait the determination of the board.

And further, that no perſon (or goods capable of retaining infection) from Norfolk or Baltimore, ſhall be permitted to come to the city or county of Philadelphia, until they produce a ſatisfactory certificate of their being at leaſt 15 days, in a healthy ſtate, from thence, under the *penalty of five hundred dollars*; agreeable to the 7th ſection of the health law, half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction. All proprietors of ſtages, both by land and water, are deſired to govern themſelves accordingly.

By order of the board,

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Preſident.

PETER KEYSER, Sec'ry.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 23.

The Tuniſians have declared hoſtilities againſt the Danes, and have taken one of their ſhips in the Mediterranean.

Don Chacon, who was governor of Trinidad at the time it was taken by the Engliſh, has been beheaded at Madrid, purſuant to a council of war, for having betrayed his truſt in the ſurrender of the iſland.

Arrived ſhip Defiance, captain Smith, 39 days from Cadiz.

In the Defiance came paſſenger Mr. IZNARDI, American conſul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town on the arrival of the above gentleman, was, that our commiſſioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! On waiting on him, we learnt that his lateſt advices from Paris were only to the 22d June, which ſaid the envoys had embarked on board the Portſmouth, having accompliſhed the object of their miſſion. [This we know from later information, not to be accurate.] A circumſtance which induces him to think the negotiation was favourably progreſſing, was that about a week before ſailing, he applied to the French conſul for a paſſport; but was refuſed unleſs he ſhould take paſſage on board an unarmed veſſel—on theſe terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a paſſport was delivered to him by the conſul, with permiſſion to embark on board an armed one; and he obſerved at the ſame time, that he hoped the two nations would ſhortly be friends again.

Mr. Iznardi left Cadiz on the 14th ult. at which time the blockade of that port was continued by a ſquadron under the command of lord Keith, who, it appears, had left Genoa; and ſeveral American, Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels, bound to and from it, had been captured by them.

Extract of a letter from Curracoa, 2d Auguſt, 1800.

"On Wedneſday 23d ult. an armed force arrived here from Guadaloupe, conſiſting of two brigs and three ſchooners, bringing with them about 1500 ſoldiers, ſailors, &c. which, together with the Vengeance's crew, make about 2000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than the government to be given over to them, which the governor has refuſed, and has taken meaſures to repel force, if that ſhould be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. It is ſaid, (and it appears probable to me) that their view is to raiſe money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed the troops on the oppoſite ſide of the harbour to the fort ſome days ago; but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themſelves. They are yet very quiet, and excellent diſcipline is obſerved by the officers.

"The Vengeance is ready for ſea."

BOARD OF HEALTH.

UNINFLUENCED by any expectations that may have been given through any improper or inaccurate publication in the public prints—but conceiving it a duty we owe to our fellow-citizens, the board after having ſpared no pains to acquire a full knowledge of the ſtate of the health of the city, eſpecially of that part called Fell's Point, both by perſonal inſpection, as well as by collecting all the information we could obtain from the phyſicians and other inhabitants on the ſaid Point, are now enabled to lay before the public a candid ſtatement of facts:

Weſtward of Jones's falls, the city at preſent is uncommonly healthy, notwithſtanding a few ſolitary caſes of ſudden deaths have lately happened therein.

On Fell's Point, we find an inflammatory bilious fever now exiſts—it firſt made its appearance along the water next the cove, between the inſpection houſe and the cauſeway and progreſſing gradually up Bond and Fleet-ſtreets, and thence ſpread in various directions into other adjacent ſtreets.

We have no heſitation in declaring it to be entirely owing to our own local ſources of filth, vegetable and animal putrefaction and marſh effluvia within and around that part of the city, particularly the foul ſhore of the cove above mentioned, and not to any imported or human contagion. This being alſo the unanimous opinion of the faculty in that part of the city, ſtrongly points out that the means of prevention in future, under *favour of Divine Providence*, are in our own hands, and that a rigourous and energetic execution of the nuiſance and health ordinances muſt, and we have no doubt, will take place.

We are happy in ſtating, that in our viſit to Fell's Point yeſterday, we found that ſince the fall of rain on the 17th inſt. there ſeems to be a ſuſpenſion of the contageous influence of the atmoſphere, the number of new caſes having greatly diminiſhed, owing to the coolneſs of the weather, and an uncommon high tide, with a freſh S. E. wind which is waſhing and cleanſing the ſaid foul ſhore.

Finding it difficult to aſcertain with accuracy the number that have been taken ſick and that have died ſince the commencement of the diſeaſe, we can only ſay that the phyſicians, one and all, informed us, that but a ſmall number, comparatively ſpeaking, of their patients have died. But being deſirous to deal in facts and not in conjecture, we called upon all the practiſing phyſicians on the Point and obtained from them the actual number of their patients at preſent, and among them the number of thoſe which in their opinion are dangerous.

The total number of ſick being	115
Suppoſed dangerous	12

This compared with a daily return of the burials, which we ſhall continue to publiſh from this day forward, ſigned by the ſecretary, will enable our fellow-citizens to judge for themſelves; as it is the mortality of a diſeaſe that ought to deſignate its malignant nature, and not the number of the diſeaſed. As occaſion may require we ſhall give further information of its operation; and we earneſtly recommend to all concerned, cautiouſly to avoid all exciting cauſes, among which are, intemperance in drink and diet, catching cold from thin cloathing, night air or rain, and violent exerciſe or labour under a hot ſun.

Thus, fellow citizens, you have now before you an undiſguiſed view of the real ſtate of the preſent diſeaſe—whether we are cenſured by ſome for being too candid, or by others for not uſing a more terrific name in deſcribing it, is with us no conſideration. Placed as we are, as guardians to watch over the health of the city, the faithful diſcharge of our duty alone has governed us, and we truſt always will.

JOHN STUMP,
ADAM FONERDEN,
JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
HEZEKIAH WATERS,
WILLIAM JACKSON,
} Comm'rs. of health.

City of Baltimore, Auguſt 21.

Annapolis, Auguſt 28.

We are requeſted to publiſh the following:

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WE have been told by the poets of old, that Midas turned every thing he touched into gold, and that the head of Meduſa turned every perſon, who ſaw it, into ſtone. Strange as this may ſeem, yet the ſpirit of party is of a nature quite as marvellous. It has converted the elegant reaſoning of Jefferſon againſt *religious eſtabliſhments*, into a blaſphemous argument againſt *religion* itſelf.

As the bee converts into *honey* the ſame juices, which the toad changes into *poiſon*; as garbled ſto-

tences only have been published by these defaming impostors, I have considered it but fair to bring into view the whole of the following extract from the Notes on Virginia; and also the whole of the following law, written confessedly every word of it by Jefferson.

It will thence appear, as is the fact, that this illustrious character has been called an enemy to religion, only because he has been an enemy to religious establishments. It will thence appear that the charge of deism is a calumny founded on a falsehood, a scandal maintained by nothing but the frauds of misrepresentation.

A VOTER.

Extract from the Notes on Virginia, page 264—London edition.

"This is a summary view of that religious slavery, under which a people have been willing to remain, who have lavished their lives and fortunes for the establishment of their civil freedom. The error seems not sufficiently eradicated, that the operations of the mind, as well as the acts of the body, are subject to the coertion of the laws. But our rulers can have authority over such natural rights only as we have submitted to them. The rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are answerable for them to our God. The legitimate powers of government extend to such acts only as are injurious to others. But it does me no injury for my neighbour to say there are twenty Gods, or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg. If it be said, his testimony in a court of justice cannot be relied on, reject it then, and be the stigma on him. Constraint may make him worse by making him a hypocrite, but it will never make him a truer man. It may fix him obstinately in his errors, but will not cure them. Reason and free inquiry are the only effectual agents against error. Give a loose to them, they will support the true religion, by bringing every false one to their tribunal, to the test of their investigation. They are the natural enemies of error, and of error only. Had not the Roman government permitted free inquiry, christianity could never have been introduced. Had not free inquiry been indulged, at the æra of the reformation, the corruptions of christianity could not have been purged away."

LAW OF VIRGINIA.

An act for establishing religious freedom.

[Passed the 16th of December, 1785.]

I. WHEREAS Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coertions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion of the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavouring to impose them on others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards, which proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labours for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though indeed these are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he being of course judge of that tendency will make his opinions the rule of judgement, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition, disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them:

II. *Be it enacted by the general assembly*, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities.

III. And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act to be irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted, are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such act will be an infringement of natural right.

Messrs. Green,

YOU will please to publish the few following queries for the solution of Jacobinic ingenuity.

Yours, &c. DETECTOR.

1st. WHEN a man justifies the sentiments of another, does he not thereby make them his own, and become accountable to the public for their tendency?

2d. When a man is zealous in his recommendations, and industrious in his endeavours to procure subscribers for, and increase the circulation of, a factious and disorganizing news paper, should he not be considered as possessing the same principles with its editor?

3d. Is the man who possesses the same political principles with the seditious editor of "*The American*," and who acts as its puffer, a proper channel through which the sentiments of the people of this district should be conveyed?

4th. Is there not a flagrant inconsistency in the conduct of that man who publicly declares, that he thinks Mr. Adams a good man, acting from the purest motives, and yet exerts himself in warm endeavours to ruin the reputation of, and withdraw the esteem of the people from Mr. Adams, by encouraging and circulating publications in which he is vilely, rancorously, and falsely abused?

A continuation of Mr. Duvall's Address in our next.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase ten or twelve likely young NEGROES, for his own use, for which a generous price, in CASH, will be given, if application is made, on or before Friday night next, to Mr. JAMES WEST.

August 27, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BOWE, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tanyard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calfskins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and soal leather for sale by the last of September next. W. W. N.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Lower-Marlborough, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

RICHARD IRELAND, jun. 3, Richard Ireland, sheriff, William L. Chew, 2, John Mitchell, 2, Sutton I. Weems, 1, John H. Chew, Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Wilson, William J. Duvall, Henry T. Compton, Samuel L. Smith, Ann Cheston, Mary Hardesty, Mr. Parent, Tobias Fisher, sen. William Ward, Thomas Mundell, Edmond Trafford.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested at the same time to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

August 13, 1800. I. NORFOLK, D. P. M.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,

THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accustomed to the business of a plantation, to be sold for the term of seven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accustomed to domestic services, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printers.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON WELCH, sen. late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of August, 1800.

AARON WELCH, Administrator.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of EDWARD BOTELER, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Edward Boteler is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of this State, and of the United States, and the said Edward Boteler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Edward Boteler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the fifth day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eleventh day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Boteler's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

CAME to Mr. JOSEPH PEMBERTON's plantation, on West river, last November, a red heifer, has no mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 13, 1800. JOHN CHEW.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire senders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Dr. HAMILTON's

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE,

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

Dr. HAMILTON's *celebrated* Worm Deſtroying Lozenges,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

The PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſcionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL OF General George Waſhington.

In CHANCERY, July 21, 1800.

REDMOND GRACE,

An inſolvent of Prince-Georges's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the fifth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the 5th day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid 5th day of March, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY's POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. SAMUEL CHEW; the tenant may have liberty to ſow wheat. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, in Eaſton.

DAVID KERR.

Auguſt 1, 1800.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of Mrs. ELIZABETH MACKUBIN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, do require all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES MACKUBIN, } Execu-
RICHARD MACKUBIN, } tors.

June 24, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me w 3

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

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